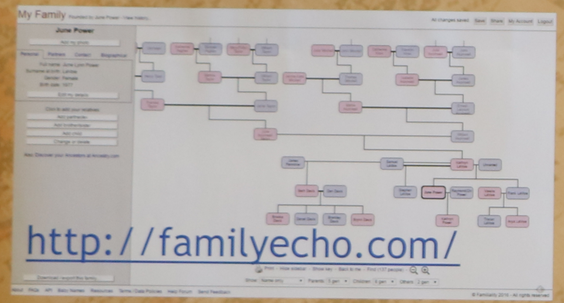
Who's Your People

An Introduction to Genealogical Research

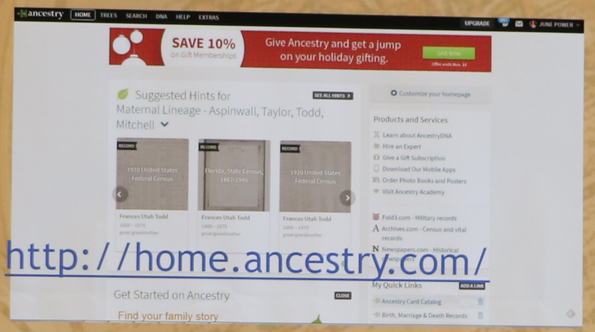
June Power, MLIS

- Get organized
- Read about genealogy
- Connect with a genealogy group
- Decide on an approach



http://familyecho.com/

- Identify what you already know
- Start with yourself and work backwards
- Talk to your relatives
- Locate family documents and public records



http://home.ancestry.com/

American Indian Genealogy

Beginning Research

- Requires a cross-disciplinary approach
- Very few census records have notations about Native Americans
- Church and local records often contain more information
- Tribal histories and records are very important
- Family History Library in Salt Lake City contains many American Indian records
- Thomas J. Blumer, "Practical Pointers in Tracing Your Indian Ancestry in the Southeast," *Journal of the Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society,* 13 (Spring/Fall 1994): 67-82.

Below are some commonly used abbreviations you will encounter during your family history research.

Ab./abt.	about	int.	intention of marriage
Æ, ae	age	m.	married
b.	born	née	maiden or birth name
bap., bp.	baptized	n.f.r.	no further record (after marriage)
bur.	buried, burial	N.S.	New Style (Gregorian) calendar
co.	county, company	O.S.	Old Style (Julian) calendar
d.	died	sic	copied exactly from original
div.	divorced	unm.	unmarried
d/o, s/o	daughter of, son of	unk.	unknown
d.s.p.	*decessit sine prole* (died without issue/children)	viz.	namely
d.y.	died young	yeo.	Yeoman (farmer)
et al.	and others		

American Indian Genealogy
Record Types

- Correspondence
- Maps
- Removal Records
- Enrollment Records
- Oral Histories
- Treaties
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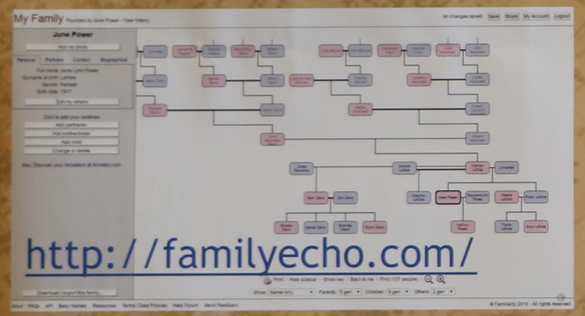

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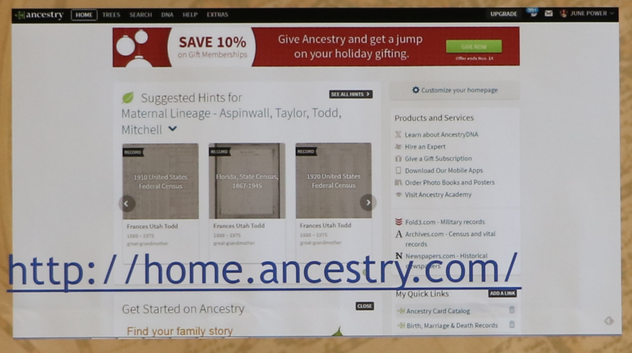

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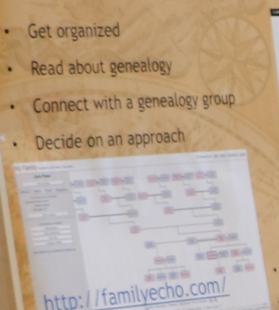

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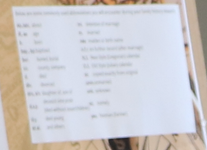

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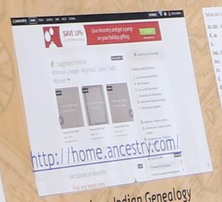

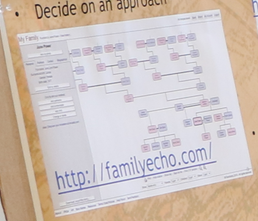

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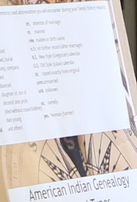

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